

# MAINE FARMER

AGRICULTURE MECHANIC ARTS GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

VOL. XX.

AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1882.

NO. 17.



"Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man."

## PHOSPHATE OF LIME No. 5.

Mr. Editor:—I have buried the bone, and we will not dig it up; but I want to know more about iron and sulphuric acid, or whatever it is that makes some of our land cold, sour and unproductive. My second No. gives some account of the analysis and treatment of the land of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, and in your note you remark, "Our friend of Glenburn is troubled about the iron in that soil, and asks, 'does not sulphuric acid come from iron?' No sir. Sulphuric acid comes from sulphur. If you combine sulphur and oxygen together you make sulphuric acid. Sulphur is an independent and distinct mineral, and iron is another, but sulphuric acid is sometimes made from an ore of iron. Sulphur and iron are very often found in the earth united together, and form an ore called sulphate of iron. There are thousands of acres of land in Maine that contain this ore, which is commonly called copperas rock. 'Copperas' is the old name for sulphate of iron, which is nothing else than iron dissolved in sulphuric acid. Sulphuric acid may be made from this copperas rock, by first separating the sulphur from the iron and then combining it with oxygen."

All this is very valuable and desirable information, but it does not meet the wants of the farmer. The "copperas rock," which exists in thousands and tens of thousands of acres of land in Maine, is a deadly poison to plants. And I right! The farmer wants to know, then, firstly, how to detect the presence of this poison in his land, and secondly, how to treat the land after he has made the discovery. If "copperas" is nothing but iron dissolved in sulphuric acid, it is of course acid, and when dissolved in water, the water will sometimes have an acid taste, and will always be more or less hard. Are not these sure indications of copperas in the soil? On the stage route between Bangor and Augusta there are many places where the oxide of iron may be seen running down the gutters by the sides of the road, in April and May. Is not this a sure indication that sulphuric acid or copperas exists in the adjoining soil? May not the farmer discover that his land contains an excess of the sulphate of iron in this way? Let him examine a field, but one or two years in grass, in May, and if the land contains an excess of the old substance will be dissolved and gone, leaving the roots of the plants some distance apart, with nothing between them but the bare earth; while stubble, upon land free from an excess of acid, will remain and accumulate for a long time undissolved. Lands that contain copperas are always deficient in vegetable matter, and just in proportion, or nearly so, to this deficiency, are unproductive. Is it not so? Is it not all important then, for every farmer to be able to determine for himself whether his land contains copperas or not? Can it be done without a chemical analysis? I think it can.

A GLENBURN FARMER.

Note. Our friend of Glenburn has hit the nail on the head now, pretty far. In regard to the water in which native copperas is dissolved being acid, and the soils which contain it being acid, this is the case when the sulphuric acid is in excess, or, in other words, when there is more acid than enough to dissolve the iron. When the acid and the iron are pretty nearly balanced the water on the soil containing the copperas will have an astringent (or "puckery") taste. In either case the soil is poisoned and needs something to change the nature of the deleterious ingredients. It is thought, however, by many of our orchardists, and in about Wintrop, where there is a good deal of this copperas rock formation, and where is often seen the copperas collecting about the rocks and in the soil, that the apple tree flourishes and bears extremely well in it. In regard to being able to ascertain whether land contains copperas rock, or copperas, without a chemical analysis, we would say, that an eye experienced in the indications given by our correspondent can give a pretty correct judgment as to its character.

## LEARN THE BOYS TO GRAFT.

This is the season of grafting, and should be well improved. It is a simple but a great art. Simple and easy in its operation, but great in its results. Let no boy grow up without being practically acquainted with its details. That we may do our part in bringing this about we have yearly given a few directions illustrated with jackknife sketches, or diagrams, which present to the eye the operation necessary to be done with the hands. The advantages of grafting are too well known at this season to need any particular remarks on that score. The requisites for success in this operation are, first, healthy stocks, into which the scions are to be put, and healthy, well ripened scions, of the previous year's growth. These should be cut before the buds begin to swell, and preserved in a cool situation, where they shall neither become dry nor be allowed to start into leaf, as they will if kept too warm and moist. The success of the operation depends on fitting the bark of the scion accurately to the bark of the stock; and keeping it there by artificial means unmoved until they have grown together and become one. To effect this, several modes have been adopted. We shall give three of the most effectual and simple methods.

The first is called cleft grafting, and is the method most commonly used. Saw the stock squarely, and shave the top smoothly with a sharp knife, then split it in the centre and keep it open by inserting a wedge. Then pare the large end of the scion, on each side, with a straight and even scarf, so that it shall become a wedge about an inch and a half long. Having done this, insert the wedge into the side of the cleft in the stock, so that the seam between the wood and the bark of the scion shall match exactly with the seam between the bark and the

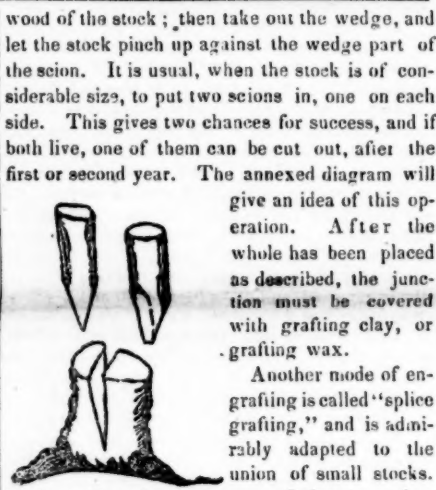
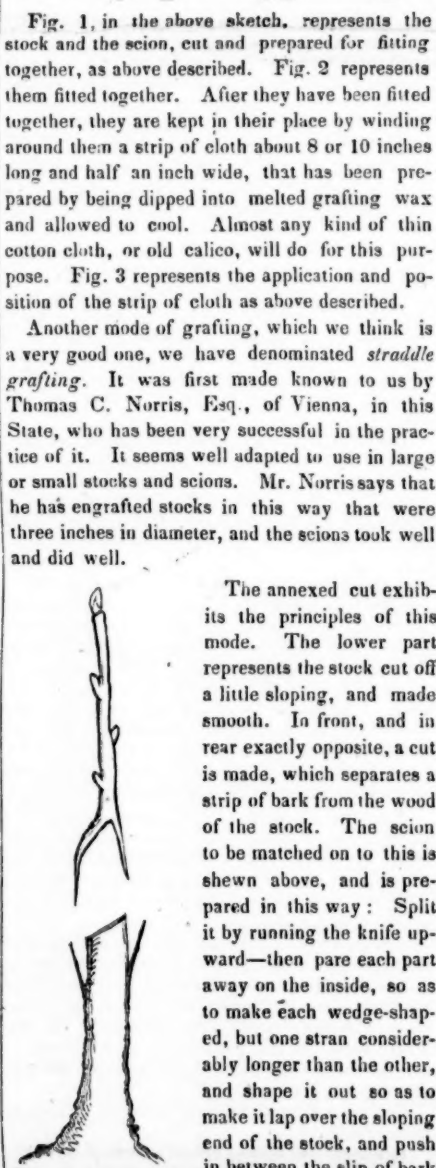


Fig. 1. In the above sketch, represents the stock and the scion, cut and prepared for fitting together, as above described. Fig. 2 represents them fitted together. After they have been fitted together, they are kept in their place by winding around them a strip of cloth about 8 or 10 inches long and half an inch wide, that has been prepared by being dipped into melted grafting wax and allowed to cool. Almost any kind of this cotton cloth, or old calico, will do for this purpose. Fig. 3 represents the application and position of the strip of cloth as above described.

Another mode of grafting, which we think is a very good one, we have denominated *straddle grafting*. It was first made known to us by Thomas C. Norris, Esq., of Vienna, in this State, who has been very successful in the practice of it. It seems well adapted to use in large or small stocks and scions. Mr. Norris says that he has engraved stocks in this way that were three inches in diameter, and the scions took well and did well.



The annexed cut exhibits the principles of this mode. The lower part represents the stock cut off a little sloping, and made smooth. In front, and in rear exactly opposite, a cut is made, which separates a strip of bark from the wood of the stock. The scion to be matched on to this is shown above, and is prepared in this way: Split it by running the knife upward—then pare each part away on the inside, so as to make each wedge-shaped, but one strain considerably longer than the other, and shape it out so as to make it lap over the sloping end of the stock, and push in between the slip of bark fitted into its respective place in contact with the bark, and held in the usual way by binding down with grafting wax, prepared strips of cloth, or common clay.

We gave the modes of preparing the wax and the cloth, not long ago. Some prefer clay to wax. Cole, in his Fruit Book, gives the following modes of preparing both the wax and the clay, for these purposes. The mode of preparing cloth which we quoted a week or two ago from the Bangor Courier, communicated by Col. Little, is a very good method.

"GRAFTING COMPOSITION AND ITS APPLICATION. One part good beef tallow, two parts beeswax, four parts white transparent resin; melt all together, turn into cold water, and work and pull it thoroughly, as shoe-makers' wax. This composition is not so soft as to melt in warm weather, nor so hard as to crack in cold weather; but it gives as the tree grows. It is of great importance to have it of a right temperature, and well applied, else it will peel off in cold weather. While warm, it should be pressed closely to all the wounded part of stock and scion.

When used in cool weather it should be kept in warm water; when it is very warm keep it open by inserting a wedge. Then pare the large end of the scion, on each side, with a straight and even scarf, so that it shall become a wedge about an inch and a half long. Having done this, insert the wedge into the side of the cleft in the stock, so that the seam between the wood and the bark of the scion shall match exactly with the seam between the bark and the

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Another mode of engrafting is called "splice grafting," and is admirably adapted to the union of small stocks. If the stock and the scion are of the same size, so much the better, as the scion will have two sides to adhere to, but if the stock be larger than the scion, the scion should be matched to the bark of one side of the stock.

In order to do this kind of grafting, cut the stock off sloping so as to have a cut or scarf, say an inch and a half long. Then cut the scion with a similar slope, and let the slopes or scarfs be of such an angle as, when the two are scarfed together, the scion will stand on a line with the stock. Then take your knife, and about midway of the scarf on the stock cut in a little way, and in the same place on the scion cut upward a little way. In this way, a tongue is formed in the scarf of the scion which will fit in to the cut in the stock.

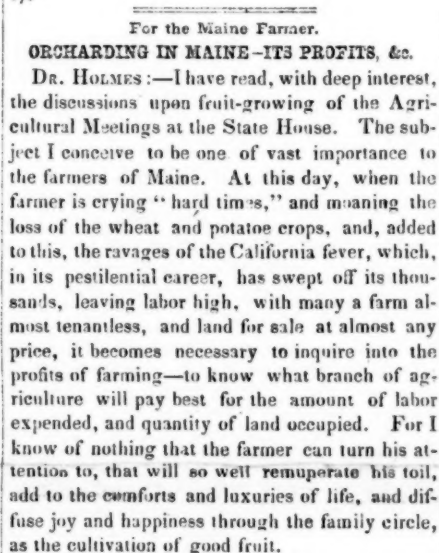


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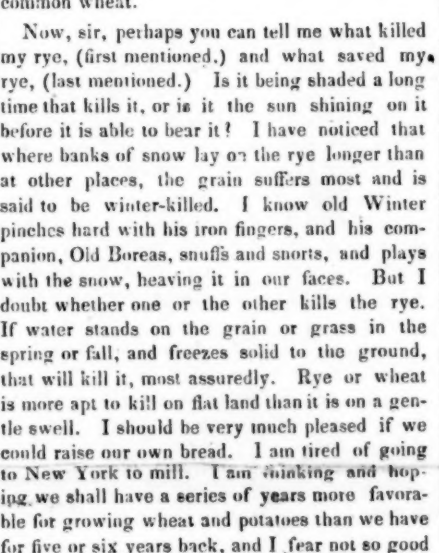


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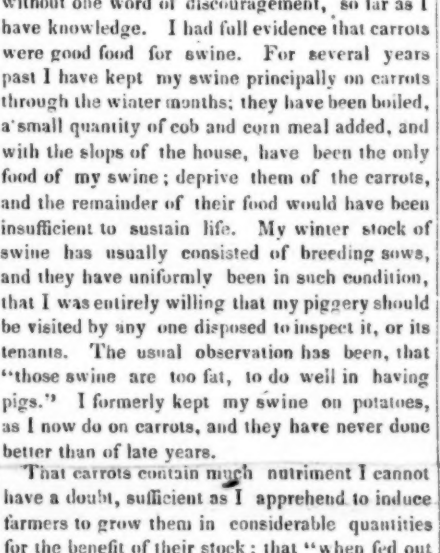


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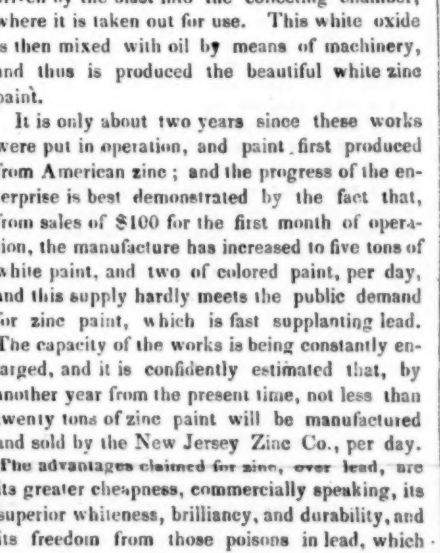


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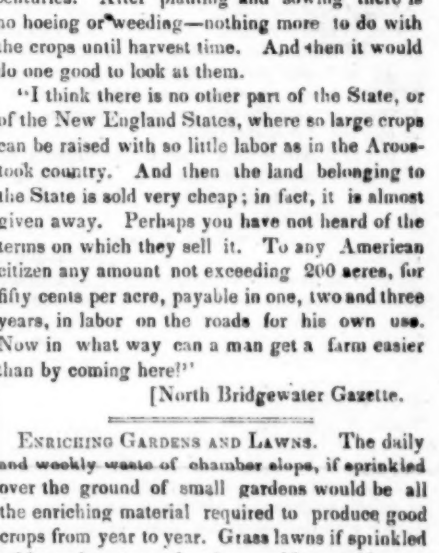


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R. EATON, Proprietor. E. HOLMES, Editor.

AUGUSTA:

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1882.

## COMPARATIVE AGGREGATE OF MANUFACTURES AND AGRICULTURE.

A friend has handed us a copy of the second annual report of the Lewiston Water Power Company. It is a neatly printed pamphlet of 24 pages, in which is detailed the progress of the works now in course of construction at Lewiston.

From this report it appears that the works are going on to completion with a rapid progress, and in a manner that will ensure the most advantageous application of the immense water power which they have under their control, with permanence and durability.

Notwithstanding the unfinished condition of the works, the report states that the improvements have yielded an income, including sales of real estate, more than sufficient to pay the interest on the amount expended. The income so accounted from April 1st, 1880, to Jan. 1st, 1882, including sales of real estate, has been \$50,000.

We find the following statement of the comparative aggregate of manufactures and agriculture, which may be interesting to some of our readers. We would premise, however, that the writer takes almost the whole amount of manufactures, and but eight out of the articles of agriculture. Had he taken the amount of all the articles of agricultural product, the difference in favor of agriculture must have been much more.

The last federal census will, when understood, probably exert a friendly influence on the general manufacturing interest of the country, inasmuch as the public will be dissuaded in reference to its extent, the amount of capital invested in it, and the yearly product of manufactured articles. It has long been a virtue in the estimation of certain people, to draw comparisons, in the most odious manner, between the importance and extent of agriculture, and the insignificance and questionable utility of manufactures; but facts, while they do not diminish the importance of the former, certainly prove that the latter is not a sectional and personal interest that is sustained and upheld for the benefit of a privileged class, but one constituting really the basis of our prosperity.

The entire capital invested in the various manufactures in the United States, on the 1st of June, 1850, not including any establishment producing less than the value of \$500, amounted in round numbers to \$530,000,000. Number of persons employed, 1,050,000. Amount paid for labor, \$240,000,000. Value of raw material, 550,000,000. Value of manufactured articles, 1,020,300,000. These figures place a man in a very awkward position, when he attempts to represent manufactures as a limited and exclusive interest, and as one yet of doubtful policy.

To illustrate their comparative importance, it is only necessary to refer to the quantity and value of agricultural products. It will be seen by the census that:

| Product                          | Value         |
|----------------------------------|---------------|
| Wheat, at 75 cts. a bushel       | \$80,000,000  |
| Indian corn, at 35 cts. a bushel | 1,000,000,000 |
| Wheat, at 35 cts. a bushel       | 200,000,000   |
| Tobacco, at 12 cts. a pound      | 12,000,000    |
| Butter, at 6 cts. a pound        | 37,000,000    |
| Cheese, at 5 cts. a pound        | 5,150,000     |
| Hay, at 8 cts. a ton             | 108,840,000   |
| Value of live stock              | 552,705,000   |

Here are enumerated the yearly production of eight of the principal articles of agriculture, together with the estimated value of all the live stock in the United States, at the time the census was taken, amounting in the aggregate to eleven hundred and ten million one hundred and sixty-four thousand dollars.

The amount of value of manufactured articles for the year 1850, during which a general depression prevailed, is ten hundred and twenty millions and three hundred thousand dollars; nearly equal in amount to the annual production of the eight articles of agriculture specified above, and to the live stock (in existence, not the yearly product, or increase) throughout the United States in addition. But these figures need no comment; they indicate, most conclusively, that the manufacturing system of the country has been established, by way of distinction or emittance, "The American System."

## EDITOR'S TABLE.

FARMER AND ARTISAN. This is a new monthly publication just started in Portland, in this State, "devoted to the diffusion of useful knowledge." Marcellus Seavey, Editor and Proprietor. It is a neatly printed octavo of 32 pages, and its first appearance indicates that it will be a faithful, industrious, and honorable co-laborer in promoting the great and productive interests of agriculture and the mechanic arts. Mr. Seavey was formerly a partner publisher, with Mr. Robbins, of the Maine Farmer, and associate editor with us. Of course we are bound to say served in a good school. "Put in," Dr. Seavey,—there is work enough to be done in the cause.

THE FARMER'S JOURNAL. Another new monthly journal was last week received from the far South. It is an octavo of 32 pages, published in Bath, North Carolina, by John F. Tompkins, Editor and Proprietor, and is "devoted exclusively to the setting forth of the various popular improvements in agriculture, horticulture, and the household arts." We believe this is the only agricultural work published in that State, and the Carolinians will be wise to give it a hearty support.

PORTLAND TRANSCRIPT. This paper commenced its 16th volume the past week. It has long been one of our best family papers, and if the past be anything whereby to judge the future, the coming volumes will continue to increase in usefulness and worth.

SARTAIN'S MAGAZINE. The May number of this work is received. The engravings are good, as usual, and the literary matter of a high character.

KENNEBEC STEAMERS. The opening of the river has brought the Kennebec Steamers into full blast again. The "Ocean" started on her regular trips for the season, from Hallowell to Boston, on Monday last. She has been put into thorough repair, and newly fitted up—is commanded, as heretofore, by Capt. Sanford, who will put you through in fine style for one dollar.

The "J. D. Pierce" came up to this city from her winter quarters, last Saturday, as bright and as neat as a new pin. She will ply between this city and Bath. She is commanded by Captain Charles H. Beck, who is well known as a safe and experienced man, and he will land you safely in Bath, every day, for fifty cents.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. We thank our correspondents for numerous communications which are on file, and will appear as fast as we can conveniently publish them. Among them are articles from friend Taber, A. J. J., and others, on fruit growing, which will be published in our next. Also many others on different subjects. Our old friend Birchwood's communications have been received. We are happy to hear he is still flourishing in the butter line.

## LAW DECISIONS.

REPORTED FOR THE FARMER.

**PALMER vs. GOODWIN.** Assumpsit, by the indorsee against the maker of the following note: "Boston, Sept. 7, 1847. Three months after date, I promise to pay E. Moore & Co., or order, one hundred and fifty dollars, value received."

The note was indorsed by the payee and by a second indorser. These indorsers, together with the plaintiff, were always residents of Maine. The defendant was of Massachusetts. After payment of the note, he applied for and obtained a discharge under the insolvent laws of that State. The case was submitted for nonsuit or default, according to legal rights.

Desford and Woods, for the plaintiff.

Whimsey, for the defendant.

**SHIPLEY, C. J.** A contract made by a citizen of Massachusetts with a citizen of this State to pay a sum of money is not discharged by proceedings under the insolvent Acts of that State. *Savage vs. Marsh*, 10 Me. 504; *Fiske vs. Foster*, idem 507. This action is upon a promissory note made by the defendant, a citizen of Massachusetts, and payable to citizens of this State.

Defendant defaulted.

**MCLLELLAN vs. LONGFELLOW and trustee.** Solicitors, counselors and attorneys are not permitted to disclose, without the assent of their clients, any communication made to them in reference to their professional employment.

To entitle a client to this protection, it is not essential that he be apprized of it, or that he enjoy secrecy.

This protection extends to all communications made with a view to obtain professional aid or advice.

**NUTTER, Administrator, vs. BAILEY.** Under a decree that lumber sold and delivered, was not legally surveyed, arising in a suit brought to recover the price of it, the onus of proof is on the defendant.

If the seller has authorized the purchaser to select a surveyor, the presumption is, that a surveyor was intended, by whom the survey could legally be made.

**WADSWORTH vs. FOWLES.** Where an officer has permitted goods which he has attached to go back to the debtor's possession, upon a receipt given therefor, the amount he is entitled to recover of the receipts, is not to exceed the amount for which he is liable to the creditor.

**BYRANT vs. COVILLARD.** No action upon a promissory note can be maintained by an indorser who took it, knowing it to have been obtained by fraud.

Written for the Maine Farmer.

## PLANT TREES.

"A little attention, a little more thought of the matter, a little more faith in what a day or a year may bring forth, would surround every house in the country with shade groves and fruitful yards. Plant a vine here, and a tree there—send or go to your neighbor's orchard and clip a bud or shoot, and insert one in every stock that does not already produce fruit. Plant trees by the fence sides; the roots will penetrate beneath them and draw sustenance from ground you cannot cultivate. Set a stout, thrifty grape vine, directly where the soap suds from the kitchen will be daily thrown, and in three years' time you will have a fruit-bearing screen to hide the view of some unsightly place. I give you this timely notice that you may not let this spring pass by without making the attempt, at least, to follow my good advice."

Yes, "plant trees." I cannot resist the temptation, Mr. Editor, to call again and again, upon the good citizens of this State to "plant trees." Plant all sorts, fruitful and ornamental. Do not forget the lesser fruits of the garden. Plough, sow and reap. Is there any occupation more honorable? Is there any better way to "match" an hour's enjoyment from the heavy cares of this life, than to walk in one's garden, the work of one's hands? Come, sit you down, at last, under your own "vine and fig tree," with "none to molest or make you afraid."

We are told in the book of books, after the arrangement of a world out of chaos, that "God formed man out of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a living soul." "And the Lord God planted a garden eastward in Eden; and there he put the man whom he had formed." The very, most ancient and most honorable of all occupations, in every point of view. Shall the children of Adam, in this enlightened age, forget to follow in the footsteps of their common earthly parent, so signally indicated by the very hand of God?

Perhaps I speak boldly to ripe years; but I know it is honestly and earnestly. Let every man begin,—or, having begun, start again with new life and vigor, in a work which will, in a few years, change the whole aspect of our noble State. Rush not after gold, with such foolish and childish insanity, and too often to an unknown, "stranger's grave." Adorn with your own hands the tombs of your fathers, and loved ones. Stop in the free land of your birth, and run not after strange gods in a stranger land.—Plant, sow, reap!

But I do not wish to monopolize your entire paper, Mr. Editor, nor am I ambitious to take so prominent part in arousing our citizens to the vast importance of this subject; only to push, with my comrades, the great ball of reform.—"Small gains, and frequent, make a heavy purse; and I stop awhile, to see who will join me."

A. J. J.

**NOTE.** The continuation of our correspondence's remarks, published last week, on fruit, will appear in our next.

E. B.

For the Farmer.

## HOW THEY USE UP COWS IN SULLIVAN.

**MR. EDITOR:**—In looking over the doings of the Legislature, I saw a petition for a bounty on cows, to cause their destruction. I suppose it is from some persons who have had their corn or potatoes pulled up, or some other mischief done, by these pests, the cows. My object in this communication is to show the way that I manage with them.

We have a barn that stands away from other buildings some distance, which is used to put in our surplus hay or grain, and where the grain is thrashed in the fall. In cleaning up there is always a little grain and wild seed scattered, that the cows come after. In the spring, when they come from the south, they are sure to come round if the ground is covered with snow or in a snow storm. As soon as they get here I make a trail with corn, wheat, or peas, some twenty feet or more, in the right direction, and then go into the barn with a well charged gun, the contents of which they get when they are in the best situation. In this way I have killed one hundred and nine cows within ten years, with seven shots. Some years I cannot get them into the right position. Twenty is the most I ever killed at one shot. I killed thirteen last Monday morning.

If any person has a better method of destroying cows, or has killed more than one at one shot, I should like to hear from him.

A SUBSCRIBER.

**Sullivan, April 12th, 1882.**

**CUSHING & BLACK,** have just made a new store out of their old one, and the way their medicines shine on new shelves, is a caution to old settlers.

## IMPROVEMENT OF SCHOOLS.

The following letter was received while we were confined by sickness. Although partly a private one, yet, as it contains much information valuable to all, and which should be known by the community, we take the liberty to publish all of it for the benefit of our readers. Anything that comes from this apostle of educational improvement will be of service:

**DR. HOLMES:**—I have three or four occasions for writing you—it may be five or six. I wish to acknowledge the reception of the "Farmer." The near proximity of its date and reception show the power of steam. It brings in close contiguity the extremes and the heart of our republic. The Farmer comes to hand well laden with matter of its usually interesting character, with some respectful reference to matters especially interesting to me, and yet of equal because of paramount interest to every American citizen. I mean general intelligence and elevated morals, through channels and by vehicles, which it has been the aim of my humble efforts for some years to open and put in motion.

I wish to acknowledge the kindness of several citizens of Maine recently received. Hon. E. M. Thurston, State Superintendent of Schools, has furnished me with much information which interests me. Several members of your Congressional delegation have added to that information. Hon. Mr. Pickard and Mr. Abbott—both from Maine, and both filling, very faithfully, places under our National Government—have also furnished me with information touching your "school machinery," which I appreciate highly. Added to the interesting information received from these several public functionaries, a number of private citizens of Maine have furnished me with many facts virtually constituting "light from the East."

The gratifying information received from these several sources affords an occasion for writing you to express the high degree of pleasure I have in knowing the wisdom of your school system. I am impressed with the belief that there is a completeness in the connection of its various parts which is, perhaps, found in no other State of the Union. This connection, if it does not insure certainty, aids efficiency. In your case, facts so prove it. Under the judicious and efficient supervision of the Secretary of the Board, improvements in one school may soon become improvements of all schools; and with improvements a victory of all, an honorable emulation, for each at least to be equal with the rest. Of many school improvements in Maine, I have time to name but one, though that one implies a multitude of others. I mean giving blackboards and slates the place of books. Saving the expense of books and avoiding an endless and useless change, principally for the accommodation of publishers, is the smallest advantage of the substitution named. The one—mere book lessons,—puts to sleep, if possible, beings in their very native consciousness; the other awakens to a living, happy consciousness; being unlearned to sleep. The one produces a forced inaction, in no sense a masterly inaction—the other simply permits and directs vigorous action, giving no occasion for the "spiral," however it may call for the "check-rein." Connected with the general and extensive use of the blackboard in the schools of Maine, many gratifying incidents have been mentioned to me, just such as I should expect, though time, space and the occasion, prevent my naming them.

An occasion for writing you, at least of equal interest with either of the above, is a movement in your school machinery, conceived upon slightly by Mr. Thurston, but more fully, because with larger opportunities, by Mr. Pickard and myself. I refer to "scholar's fairs," in each town in the State, under the supervision of the several members of the Board of Education, in their respective counties. At each of these truly industrial Exhibitions, every school in town would of course be represented, both by Mr. Pickard and myself. Every school would furnish its reader or readers. Drawing and writing would be exhibited by each. Maps of towns and of school districts would be among the drawings. With these might be drawings of the different departments of natural history, such as trees, shrubs, flowers, fruits, and various agricultural products, quadrupeds, birds, insects, fishes, and landscape sketches.

Added to these natural delineations, might be specimens of natural products, minerals, plants, shells, &c., with reports of natural, agricultural and manufactured products of towns and districts. Sketches of town history would furnish an interesting variety to such occasions. It could hardly be expected that all these features could be exhibited at these industrial occasions at their own expense, though the school incidents mentioned to me by the several persons above named, really embrace all, or nearly so, showing that the incipient steps for such a general movement in the school machinery of Maine, are already taken; or, requiring, simply, bringing into gear, for joint and reciprocal action, the different parts of the machinery, to secure fully the results contemplated by the proposed movement. "Excellent" would be the motto on the banners of every such occasion, engraved by the nature of young beings, the spirit of the times, and the law of progress.

Singing might have been mentioned as one of the exercises of the proposed scholars' fairs, though it would come in almost as a thing of course, especially in Maine, where county organizations for concerts, possibly embracing the whole State, are already effected and in successful operation. The very simple step of proposing to all the schools in the same town, to learn a given set of tunes, would enable all to sing in concert, when together.

I shall be excused, I know, for mentioning as one motive and aid for the proposed "industrial," a ready reciprocity action to be secured with other States—eventually all the States—indeed, all the world. For such a reciprocity action the schools of the Empire City, if not of the Empire State, are already prepared. In that city alone, fifty thousand young soldiers stand equipped for an engagement in such a campaign at a moment's warning. They are virtually young veterans in such a warfare. They have fought many such battles, and know nothing but victory. They have pierced many hearts, but never shed a drop of blood. They have distributed over the country thousands upon thousands of their bloodless weapons, to aid others in gaining the same kind of bloodless victories. Once let the Pine Tree State and the Empire State unite their forces in a common campaign for such a warfare, and all other States would surrender at discretion, without shedding a drop of blood, or making the slightest wound upon limb or head.

I can only add the kindness and respect of your friend,

J. HOLMES.

Washington, D. C., March 22, 1882.

## A WORD MORE ON GRATING.

In our directions in regard to "straddle grating," on the first page, we stated that the scion should be split and shaved down to a wedge form. This is not necessary. Split the scion so that the prong that is to pass across the stock shall be about one-third part of the whole of the scion.—This is all that is necessary to do with it, unless it be to nick off the ends of each prong, so as to make it lay snug after it is put in its place and the bark turned up and tied previous to putting on the clay or cement.

## GATHERED NEWS FRAGMENTS, &amp;c.

**Apple Town.** In the small town of West Newbury, Mass., last year, there were raised and put up fourteen thousand and nine barrels of apples.

**New Telegraph.** By the latest advices from the City of Mexico, the telegraph between that place and Vera Cruz, 300 miles, was to be finished by the first of this month.

**Jails for Fugitives.** In the House of Representatives, Penn., on Wednesday, April 7, the bill repealing the act of 1847, denying the use of the jails of the Commonwealth for keeping fugitive slaves, was passed.

**From the South.** Dr. Craig was killed in an affray in De Soto county, Miss., a few days ago, by Dr. Morris. Capt. Sissman was shot dead by Mr. Patten at Marietta, S. C., on Saturday, 10th inst. W. B. Craig, of Danville, Ky., was mortally stabbed by a runaway slave, while attempting to arrest him, on Monday of last week.

**Fire in the Capitol.** A fire broke out Wednesday morning, 14th inst., a fire broke out in the Capitol at Washington in room occupied by the clerk of the supreme court. The fire was extinguished by the police force of the Capitol, after destroying most of the furniture. Nothing of material value was destroyed. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

**Cholera at New Orleans.** Two cholera deaths occurred at New Orleans during the week ending 3d inst.

**Branch of Promise.** Great panic has been created among the bachelors of Burlington, Vt., by a recent verdict in the County Court, awarding \$900 damages to Miss Celina Bailey, in an action against Mr. Lester S. Warner, for breach of promise of marriage.

**Fatal Quarrel.** Mr. W. W. Miller, produce dealer, was killed at Louisville on the 9th by his partner, Mr. Phillips, during an altercation on business affairs. Phillips has been bound over for trial.

**Provisions in New York.** The New York papers are complaining of the high price of provisions in that city. Butter is selling at 32 and 34 cents the pound, and it is difficult to get a good article at that. You cannot buy, says the Express, a good breakfast for less than 15 cents a pound. Veal, mutton, and other meats are proportionately high. Potatoes are also scarce and dear—\$1.25 per bushel.

**Emigration from Ohio.** The Cincinnati Gazette says that during March last, between 3,100 and 3,200 persons—generally farmers—shipped at that point for California—mostly without any intention of returning.

**Births at Sea.** Ship Francis, lately arrived at New York, from Antwerp, had five births on board during the passage. There were five hundred and thirty-four births at sea on board ships arriving at New York during the year 1881.

**Want of Foresight.** Within the last fifty years, a benevolent person offered to the trustees of one of the Lutheran churches of New York city a present of about six acres of land near Canal street and Broadway. They passed a resolution that it was not expedient to accept the gift, "inasmuch as the land was not worth fencing in." The land is now worth millions of dollars.

**Incendiary rat.** A house, in New York, caught fire at 12 o'clock on Sunday night, in consequence of a lighted candle being drawn into a hole in the ceiling by a rat. The flames were extinguished by the application of a few pails of water.

**Explosion of alcohol.** A barrel of alcohol exploded in the grocery store of W. W. Goodrich in New York, on Tuesday night, killing a negro boy, who was incautiously using a spirit lamp near the barrel.

**California passenger drowned.** Six passengers of the steamer Ohio were drowned at the anchorage off Chagres, while attempting to get into a small boat to go ashore. Two of them were ladies, and two others were gentlemen who jumped into the water to rescue the ladies.—This is the second accident of this kind that has occurred recently at Chagres.

**Freshet in Virginia.** A freshet occurred on the 5th inst., in Morgantown, Va., which swept away fifteen houses. Riversville, in Marion county, was nearly carried away, and immense damage was done.

**Fruit in the West.** The Louisville Journal says: "We learn from fruit-growers that the severity of the late winter has destroyed the apple, peach, and cherry buds, but there is a prospect of a crop of pears, plums, and a few other kinds of fruit."

**Optimist arrested.** An optimist, named William Wood, was arrested in South street, New York, on Sunday night, while raving like a maniac for the want of his regular dose. He had forgotten, when he left home, to take a sufficient supply, and hence his distress. He stated that he had got into the dangerous habit of taking opium as a remedy for the ache.

**Fatal disease.** A disease resembling cholera had appeared near Huntsville, Ala., and proved very fatal. Mr. Calhoun's son had died, and several negroes. It broke out among a gang of negroes in Georgia.

**Three children killed.** On Monday afternoon of last week, in Hartford, Conn., a large number of children were at play near an old building which was about being taken down, the wall fell, burying five of the children, three of whom were killed outright, and the two others very seriously injured.

**Another Scoundrel.** Geo. A. Hamilton, charged with defrauding some 200 persons out of money for spurious California tickets, has suddenly vanished from New York. The tickets, were to entitle the holders to a passage in the Reindeer via Cape Horn. Several persons have been arrested as confederates with Hamilton in the fraud.

**Juvenile depravity.** Three boys, named Rouse, Cahill and Michel, have been convicted of manslaughter at Charleston, S. C., for killing a colored boy. A youth named Arnold, aged 17 years, convicted of murder at Columbus, N. C., has been sentenced to be hung on the 21st of May.

**A Generous Deed.** The late Mrs. Ware of Frankfort, Ky., by her will emancipated all her slaves, thirty in number, and purchased for them a tract of thirteen hundred acres of good land in Ohio, where they are now being settled.

**Sentenced.** Henry C. Pitman, convicted of the larceny of a large amount of specie from the barque Missouri, as previously reported, was sentenced on Thursday by Judge Sprague to pay a fine of \$25, and to be imprisoned in Salem jail for the term of three years, at hard labor.

**A Warning.** A son of Mr. Wm. McClue accidentally hung himself at Pilot Knob, Crawford county, Iowa, on the 4th inst. He made believe hang himself, to frighten his little sister, and while so doing by some means he missed his hold, and before the alarm was given and he could be cut down life was extinct.

**Floods in Texas.** The overflow of rivers and creeks in Texas is said to have been greater than has been known for several years. Nearly all the bridges are carried away, and many streams not exceeding thirty or forty yards from bank to bank have now to be ferried over for a distance of five or six miles. The crops are badly damaged.

## China—Burning of Hong Kong.

William Watson, lately arrived at San Francisco from Hong Kong, brought the intelligence of a most disastrous conflagration there, which destroyed nearly the whole city. Hundreds of lives, it is said, were lost, and every newspaper office was destroyed, and much suffering was the result. The total loss was put at \$4,000,000.

**Liability of Railroads for baggage.** A suit has recently been decided against the New York and New Haven railroad company to recover baggage for which the check had been lost. The check does not relieve the company from liability.

**Fruits at the West.** The Southern Ohio and Indiana papers report that most of the fruit—cherries, peaches, apples and pears,—which had escaped the extreme cold of the past winter, has been destroyed by the late frosts.

**Aid to the Collins Line.** The New York Evening Post states that the Post Office Committee to the U. S. Senate have agreed upon a report in favor of allowing the Collins line of Atlantic steamers an increase of pay from about \$19,500 per trip to \$23,000, or from about \$385,000 a year to \$480,000.

**A Vulnerable Couple.** Master John William Neale, aged fifteen, and Miss Sally Ann Blackwell, aged thirteen, got married in Brooklyn, N.Y., on the 10th ult.

**ANOTHER TOUCH OF WINTER.** On Thursday last, Fast Day, a storm of sleet and snow commenced, which continued through the night and a part of the forenoon of Friday, leaving the ground covered with snow to the depth of three or four inches. The general appearance out of doors seemed much more befitting mid-winter than "sweet April," that poets sing about. Our winter yet lingers marvelously "in the lap of spring." The "April showers" thus far have been all snow, and flowers and "swelling buds," and all that sort of thing, may make their appearance next month,—there seems to be little chance for them this month. Last Friday's snow, however, has all melted away, but we have yet a "few more left" of the old sort of snow-banks.

On Monday night we had a little rain, and it continues wet and rainy at the time of going to press, Tuesday afternoon.

**New Post Office.** There has been a new Post Office established at West Bridge, in the County of Cumberland. This office is located on the north side of Pleasant Mountain, George Small, Esq., P. M.

**ROCKLAND.** The election for town officers took place in Rockland on Monday last, which resulted in the choice of Maine law men throughout, 410 to 181.

**GRAFTS.** Those who are desirous of obtaining grafts of different kinds of fruit, can obtain them in the interior, some of whom were arrested and tried according to the Lynch code of proceeding.

The weather in San Francisco, at last accounts, was as delightful as could be wished for. Expeditions were being formed for the mines of Queen Charlotte's Island. Three vessels would leave soon, well armed to resist any attacks from the inhabitants, or the Indians who inhabit the island.

The State of a division of the State seems not to have been relinquished. A proposition was before the Legislature for submitting to the people the question of a convention for forming a new constitution. The real design of the advocates of the convention is supposed to be a division of the State so as to make in the southern part a slave State.

The U. S. sloop-of-war St. Mary's had left San Francisco for the purpose of taking home the remains of a Japanese who were rescued about a year since.

**FROM OREGON.** Advice from Oregon are to the effect that the citizens of Portland were taking measures to establish a line of steamers between that city and San Francisco. The schooner Juliet had been wrecked. Thirteen bodies of those lost on the ill-fated Warren have been found. Capt. Paviel and others were engaged in buying out the channel of the bar at the mouth of the Columbia.

**FROM THE SANDWICH AND SOCIETY ISLANDS.** Honolulu dated the 21st of February, have been received at San Francisco, in 18 days from the Sandwich Islands by the brig Noble. They mention several marine disasters in the harbor of Honolulu, island of Hawaii. All but the ship of George Thatcher were native vessels. The Thatcher's stores, spars, &c., it is said will be saved.

From the Society Islands intelligence had been received, by way of the Sandwich Islands, to the middle of January. This reports that the natives of the island of Raiatea, hitherto under the government of Queen Pomare, have changed their form of government, and in connection with several neighboring islands, elected a king, and a white man as a governor for two years, and declared the several confederate islands to be a Republic. This change, it is said, is likely to be permanent as the French officials at Tahiti are indifferent in the matter, and Queen Pomare's power is too weak to compel the islanders to return to her rule. Intelligent foreigners say that it is quite likely that the new form of government will extend to other neighboring islands and groups.

At Tahiti quite a fleet of small vessels is waiting for cargoes of oranges for San Francisco.

**ANOTHER ARRIVAL.** The steamer Sierra Nevada, Capt. Wilson, from Aspinwall and Kingston, arrived at New York on Friday, with 180 passengers, and \$400,000 in gold dust. She left Kingston on the 10th. The news from California is up to the 20th ult.

The new railroad on the Isthmus is spoken of in very high terms. The steamers Winfield Scott, California, Tennessee, New Orleans, and Constitution, which are now plying between San Francisco and the Isthmus, are very quiet and orderly, and express the strongest friendship.

**STORM IN ILLINOIS—Loss of Life.**—A singular storm of wind swept over Duane's Grove, 18 miles from Chicago on the 12th. Its movement was rotary, the tract very narrow, and unaccompanied by thunder, lightning or rain. The disastrous effects of the storm are thus stated by the Tribune:

"The house and barn of Ebenezer Dunklee, and also the barn of one of his neighbors, were in the track of the storm, and were completely ruined. In Mr. Dunklee's house eighteen persons were assembled. It was a kind of family meeting—four of his married children with their families having arrived on a visit that day. Suddenly, and without warning, the house was lifted several feet from its foundation, and was crushed in its fall.

Dunklee was killed instantly. A son-in-law had his foot broken, and was seriously injured in the back. The remainder, as if by miracle, escaped with only slight contusions. The entire furniture in the house was crushed. Twenty sheep belonging to Mr. Dunklee were also killed, and the wind tore its way through the grove, leveling trees, fences, and whatever other obstacles it encountered.

**FATAL ACCIDENT.** Just as our paper is going to press, we learn that five men belonging to Durham, were drowned near Dover Point, on Saturday night, by the upsetting of a wherry. Their names were Eliot G. Burnham, Joseph P. Burnham, (father and son,) George Banker, Stephen Garland and Edward Furness. The body of Bunker was found in the boat. The others have not been found. The older Burnham and Furness have left families; the others were young men unmarried. The party had been to Portsmouth on a visit that day. The wind blew strongly at the time, and it is supposed that some mismanagement of the boat was the cause.

(Dover N. H., Sentinel.)

**MAPLE SUGAR IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.** A citizen from "Old Stoddard" informs us that Sugar making is somewhat retarded by the deep snow. He says the folks there are just tapping their trees in the limbs; the butts are not in sight yet.

(Keene, N. H., Sentinel.)

## LATEST NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamship El Dorado, Capt. Hartstein, arrived at New York from San Francisco last week, with 214 passengers and \$800,000 in gold dust. She brings San Francisco dates to March 15, two weeks later than previously received.

Passenger trains now run on the Panama route as far as Buena Vista. The road is expected to be open to Hecla on the 15th, leaving only 12 miles of river navigation. Passengers leaving Aspinwall in the morning arrive at Gorgona the same day. The fare is five dollars. The road is in excellent order.

The El Dorado received and discharged her passengers direct from the ship to the wharf at Aspinwall. All the mail steamers now land at Aspinwall, and Chagres is fast being depopulated. Many houses are already removed from there to Aspinwall, and the latter place presents a busy appearance.

The North America's passengers at Aspinwall are represented as being in a most destitute condition, many of them depending for subsistence on the gifts of passing strangers. Most of the ladies were taken on board the steamer Panama, and a sailing vessel, it is said, would be sent from San Francisco for the remainder.

The most important intelligence by this arrival is



THE LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

**ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.**  
The steamer America, with Liverpool dates to April 3d, arrived at Halifax on Thursday last. She had 65 passengers, 18 of whom were for Halifax.

**ENGLAND.** Parliamentary proceedings during the week preceding the America's departure were interesting. Mr. Secretary Walpole had introduced the new Militia Bill into the House of Commons. Its provisions aim at raising a force of eighty thousand strong—fifty thousand the first year by voluntary enlistment. Term of service five years. Bounty four or five pounds, one payment or by monthly instalments. Time of training and discipline twenty-one days each year, but seven given in case of emergency to increase it to power weeks, or reduce it to three days. Estimated expense, £250,000—first year, £400,000.

Lord Palmerston gave the measure his support and advocacy. Lord John Russell, although not opposing it, was disposed to find fault with some of its provisions. Mr. Hume protested against the doctrine of numerous armaments, when they were by no means needed. Mr. Cobden ridiculed the idea of an invasion, and complained of an expenditure being incurred to provide against an imaginary evil. The bill was read a first time.

Mr. Monckton Milnes moved a resolution expressing the disapprobation of the Government measures of Austria, Prussia, and Russia, and the measures of the British Government to expel foreign refugees. Lord Dudley Stuart seconded the motion, and declared that the Government's policy was to expel foreign refugees, and that the Government was to expel foreign refugees, and that the Government was to expel foreign refugees.

In the House of Lords, on the 2d, Lord Derby intimated that it was not intended to interfere with the Maynooth grant, and that the same might be given. Mr. D'Israeli, in answer to Lord John Russell, stated that Parliament would be dissolved as soon as the necessary measures for the safety and service of the country were passed, and that the policy of the present government during the present year.

Mr. Mackenzie, one of the Lords of the Treasury, in a recent speech at Liverpool, announced that Lord Derby's Government did not seek to reverse the Commercial policy of the late Government, but merely to modify and amend it, so as to afford relief to the Agricultural and Shipping interests, which the repeal of the Corn and Navigation laws had greatly depressed.

**FRANCE.** The great event in Paris during the week preceding the arrival of the America, was the opening of the French Chambers, which took place on the 29th of March. The Prince President performing the ceremony in person; he was attended by a brilliant staff of general officers, colonels of regiments, and members of the Guard. His reception was of the warmest kind. He read his installation speech standing.

In alluding to the foreign relations of France, he says it was for all our interests to keep with them the most amicable relations. He disclaims any intention of declaring himself Emperor. If the resolute and disaffected portion of the community, by underhand intrigues, endeavor to sap the confidence of the Government, he will not hesitate to use the force of the law. He disclaims any intention of declaring himself Emperor. If the resolute and disaffected portion of the community, by underhand intrigues, endeavor to sap the confidence of the Government, he will not hesitate to use the force of the law.

Immense applause greeted various salient points of the address, and at the end there was cheering, and the cries of "Vive Napoleon," were enthusiastic. The Prince President then took the oath of fidelity to the Constitution, after which the members were duly sworn to fidelity to the President. Neither Chamber was able to do more than open on the following day the Session of the Legislative Corps met in their respective Chambers.

Martial law ceased from the 28th ult. in all the departments of Continental France. The mixed Commission ceased on the same date. The civil code resumed its former title of Code Napoleon.

It was reported that the donation of the President would be fixed at ten million francs with an addition in the event of his marriage. The feeling increases that the President will strictly maintain the existing territorial arrangements, and that Russia and Prussia will make common cause with him in the matter. Austria is still on the defensive, and the feeling is that Austria and Prussia had concluded a treaty of navigation of the Danube according to which the duties payable on that river are abolished.

**INDIA AND CHINA.** Bombay advices had reached Liverpool. Negotiations with the Burmese having failed, it is expected that the British Government will send a force of 6000 men in equal proportions from Calcutta and Madras, was to set out for Burmah on the 12th of March.

A squadron of war steamers had left Bombay for Rangoon, and would call at Madras to transport troops. Hostilities seemed inevitable. The force under Sir Calvin Campbell had reached Peshawar. The progress of the rebels in India was decided, and unquestionably the Governor General and the Indian provinces had been besieged in one of his own provinces. The force of the Imperial forces had been signally defeated.

**ARRIVAL OF THE ARCTIC.**  
The steamer Arctic, from Liverpool April 7th, arrived at New York on Sunday morning last. The news is not of great interest to the general reader.

The London Times of the 7th announces the death of Prince Schwarzenberg, Prime Minister of Austria; he died at Vienna on the 5th, of apoplexy. Accounts from Cape Town to the 3rd of March had reached England. The Government's call for a burgher's law was a failure—four hundred British troops were in the Hospital at King William's Town.

The Melbourne correspondent from Sidney, arrived on the 5th with £200,000 in gold dust. Two other vessels of the day previous brought £180,000, and another was daily expected with £100,000. Wonderful stores are received in England from the Australian gold mines. One account says the whole district ranges between Sydney and Victoria, known as the Snowy Mountains, is one vast field of gold.

The Arctic squadron to be employed in the search for Sir John Franklin was to leave Woolwich the 6th of April.

**SNOW DRIFT.** The Springfield, Mass., Republican says that the Orange mill, due at Amherst at 6 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday of last week, did not arrive until 5 o'clock next morning. It was five hours in getting through seven miles of snow drifts. Snow was 20 inches deep through Shutesbury and drifted badly.

LEGISLATIVE COMPEND.

**TUESDAY, April 12.**  
SENATE. Mr. Hobbs, from the select committee on three petitions for the repeal of the *Leiper Law*, reported favorably. The bill was read, and the question being on passing it to be engrossed.

Mr. Walker moved to postpone the bill indefinitely. The motion prevailed. The bill was read, and the question being on passing it to be engrossed.

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MONDAY, April 10.

SENATE. Resolved, appropriating \$2000 for the repair of the road from No. 11 to Letter Creek, back from the House amended by striking out \$2000 and inserting \$1000. After some remarks by Mr. Cary, on motion of that Senator, the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Walker moved to postpone the bill indefinitely. The motion prevailed. The bill was read, and the question being on passing it to be engrossed.

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AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT, CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour, 5 25 to 6 25; Rye Flour, 5 50 to 6 50; Corn Meal, 4 50 to 5 50; Oats, 3 50 to 4 50; Wheat, 3 50 to 4 50; Barley, 3 50 to 4 50; Potatoes, 3 50 to 4 50; Apples, 3 50 to 4 50; Peaches, 3 50 to 4 50; Plums, 3 50 to 4 50; Cherries, 3 50 to 4 50; Strawberries, 3 50 to 4 50; Raspberries, 3 50 to 4 50; Blackberries, 3 50 to 4 50; Currants, 3 50 to 4 50; Grapes, 3 50 to 4 50; Figs, 3 50 to 4 50; Dates, 3 50 to 4 50; Olives, 3 50 to 4 50; Almonds, 3 50 to 4 50; Pistachios, 3 50 to 4 50; Walnuts, 3 50 to 4 50; Pecans, 3 50 to 4 50; Chestnuts, 3 50 to 4 50; Hazelnuts, 3 50 to 4 50; Macadamia, 3 50 to 4 50; Brazil, 3 50 to 4 50; Cashew, 3 50 to 4 50; Coconut, 3 50 to 4 50; Pineapple, 3 50 to 4 50; Mango, 3 50 to 4 50; Papaya, 3 50 to 4 50; Guava, 3 50 to 4 50; Passion Fruit, 3 50 to 4 50; Custard Apple, 3 50 to 4 50; Breadfruit, 3 50 to 4 50; Taro, 3 50 to 4 50; Sweet Potato, 3 50 to 4 50; Yams, 3 50 to 4 50; Cassava, 3 50 to 4 50; Manioc, 3 50 to 4 50; Arrowroot, 3 50 to 4 50; Tapioca, 3 50 to 4 50; 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